UNITED NATIONS
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FORTY-SIXTH SESSION
OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
ON 15 SEPTEMBER 1992

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UNITED NATIONS

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

TO CONVENE ON 15 SEPTEMBER 1992

STOYAN GANEV (Bulgaria)

Mr. Stoyan Ganev, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bulgaria, was born on 23 July 1955, in Pazardjik, Bulgaria. In 1973 he finished Secondary School of Mathematics and in 1979 graduated from the Faculty of Law at Sofia University "St. Climent Ohridsky". In 1985 he defended a thesis on Constitutional Law at Moscow University. After that he was a lecturer on Constitutional Law at Sofia University.

Mr. Ganev is one of the most prominent and radical leaders of the anti-communist opposition in Bulgaria. Since January 1990 he has been Chairman of the United Democratic Centre—a Christian Democratic Party in the structure of the ruling opposition coalition—the Union of Democratic Forces.

At the general elections on 17 June 1990, Mr. Ganev was elected deputy to the Grand National Assembly according to the majority system. He became Co-Chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the Union of Democratic Forces in the Grand National Assembly. He was elected deputy to the 36th National Assembly at the next general elections.

On 8 November 1991, Mr. Ganev was sworn in as Minister and Foreign Minister of the Republic of Bulgaria in the first non-communist cabinet in 47 years. Until July 1992 he was Deputy Prime Minister as well.

Mr. Ganev is Chairman of a coordinating body on Bulgaria's accession to the Council of Europe. He is the chief envoy of the Government in the negotiations on Bulgaria's association with the EC.

Mr. Ganev is pursuing a policy of dynamic contacts. During his visits to the NATO Headquarters in Brussels on 12 November 1991, he launched the idea of convening a tripartite meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey.

On 20 December 1991, he attended the Inaugural Session of the North Atlantic Cooperation Council in Brussels. At his proposal two items were included in the Concluding Document—the need to render all-round assistance for the success of the economic reforms in Eastern Europe and the primary importance of the regional security structures as an element of the European security architecture.

Mr. Ganev attended the opening of the Fourth Follow-up Helsinki Meeting of the CSCE Member States (24-26 March 1992). In his statement he substantiated the need for promoting the CSCE process in south-eastern Europe by convening a forum of the Balkan States and the countries adjoining the region, in which representatives of authoritative international organizations and institutions also took part.

During his official visit to Egypt (22-26 December 1991), Mr. Ganev proposed Bulgaria to be the host of bilateral and multilateral talks in the framework of the Middle East peace process.

Mr. Ganev has actively supported the view on enhancing the role of the United Nations for consolidating world peace and security, for greater effectiveness of the world organization in finding a solution to political, socio-economic, environmental and other problems. Guided by the understanding that all Member States could contribute to this end, the Bulgarian Foreign Minister works actively for enhancing Bulgaria's input in all United Nations activities.

Mr. Ganev has been invited to prestigious international organizations such as the German Foundation Konrad Adenauer and Rotary International, where he delivered lectures on issues of international politics and law.

Mr. Ganev is married and has one daughter.

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TO CONVENE ON 15 SEPTEMBER 1992

PRESIDENTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SESSION	YEAR	NAME	COUNTRY
First	1946	Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak	Belgium
First special	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second special	1948	Mr. José Arce	Argentina
Third	1948	Mr. H. V. Evatt	Australia
Fourth	1949	Mr. Carlos P. Romulo	Philippines
Fifth	1950	Mr. Nasrollah Entezam	Iran
Sixth	1951	Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico
Seventh	1952	Mr. Lester B. Pearson	Canada
Eighth	1953	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	India
Ninth	1954	Mr. Eelco N. van Kleffens	Netherlands
Tenth	1955	Mr. José Maza	Chile
First emergency special	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Second emergency special	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Eleventh	1956	Prince Wan Waithayakon	Thailand
Twelfth	1957	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Third emergency special	1958	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Thirteenth	1958	Mr. Charles Malik	Lebanon
Fourteenth	1959	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fourth emergency special	1960	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifteenth	1960	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Third special	1961	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Sixteenth	1961	Mr. Mongi Slim	Tunisia
Seventeenth	1962	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Fourth special	1963	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Eighteenth	1963	Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez	Venezuela
Nineteenth	1964	Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey	Ghana
Twentieth	1965	Mr. Amintore Fanfani	Italy
Twenty-first	1966	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Fifth special	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Fifth emergency special	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Twenty-second	1967	Mr. Corneliu Manescu	Romania
Twenty-third	1968	Mr. Emilio Arenales Catalán	Guatemala
Twenty-fourth	1969	Miss Angie E. Brooks	Liberia
Twenty-fifth	1970	Mr. Edvard Hambro	Norway
Twenty-sixth	1971	Mr. Adam Malik	Indonesia

SESSION	YEAR	NAME	COUNTRY
Twenty-seventh	1972	Mr. Stanislaw Trepczynski	Poland
Twenty-eighth	1973	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Sixth special	1974	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Twenty-ninth	1974	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Seventh special	1975	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Thirtieth	1975	Mr. Gaston Thorn	Luxembourg
Thirty-first	1976	Mr. H. S. Amerasinghe	Sri Lanka
Thirty-second	1977	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Eighth special	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Ninth special	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Tenth special	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Thirty-third	1978	Mr. Indalecio Liévano	Colombia
Thirty-fourth	1979	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Sixth emergency special	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Seventh emergency special	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Eleventh special	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Thirty-fifth	1980	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Eighth emergency special	1981	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Thirty-sixth	1981	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Ninth emergency special	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Seventh emergency special (resumed)	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Twelfth special	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirty-seventh	1982	Mr. Imre Hollai	Hungary
Thirty-eighth	1983	Mr. Jorge E. Illueca	Panama
Thirty-ninth	1984	Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka	Zambia
Fortieth	1985	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Thirteenth special	1986	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Forty-first	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Fourteenth special	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Forty-second	1987	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Fifteenth special	1988	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Forty-third	1988	Mr. Dante M. Caputo	Argentina
Forty-fourth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Sixteenth special	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Seventeenth special	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Eighteenth special	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Forty-fifth	1990	Mr. Guido de Marco	Malta
Forty-sixth	1991	Mr. Samir S. Shihabi	Saudi Arabia

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UNITED NATIONS

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

TO CONVENE ON 15 SEPTEMBER 1992

UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY OPENS ON 15 SEPTEMBER 1992

The General Assembly of the United Nations opens its forty-seventh session on 15 September at United Nations Headquarters in New York. It brings together the delegations of all Member States, many of them led by Heads of Government or Foreign Ministers, for an examination of international issues.

FORUM FOR MULTILATERAL NEGOTIATION

The General Assembly, set up in 1945 under the United Nations Charter, is the United Nations' main deliberative organ and provides a forum for multilateral discussion of the full range of international issues covered by the Charter. The Assembly comprises all Members of the United Nations and meets in regular session each year from September to December, and thereafter as required.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The functions and powers of the United Nations General Assembly, as set out in the Charter, include:

- to consider and make recommendations on the general principles of cooperation for maintaining international peace and security, including disarmament
- to discuss any question relating to international peace and security and, except where a dispute or situation is currently being discussed by the Security Council, to make recommendations on it
- to discuss, with the same exception, and make recommendations on any questions within the scope of the Charter or affecting the powers and functions of any organ of the United Nations
- to initiate studies and make recommendations to promote international political cooperation, the development and codification of international law, the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms and international collaboration in the economic, social, cultural, education and health fields
- to make recommendations for the peaceful settlement of any situation which might impair friendly relations among nations
- to receive and consider reports from the Security Council and other United Nations organs
- to consider and approve the United Nations budget and establish the financial assessments of Member States
- to elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of other United Nations Councils and organs and, on the recommendation of the Security Council, to appoint the Secretary-General.

Pursuant to its "Uniting for Peace" resolution of November 1950, the Assembly may also take action if the Security Council fails to act, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member, in a case where there appears to be a threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression. The Assembly can

consider the matter immediately with a view to making recommendations to Members for collective measures to maintain or restore international peace and security.

While the Assembly is empowered only to make non-binding recommendations to States on international issues within its competence, it has, none the less, initiated actions—political, economic, humanitarian, social and legal—which have affected the lives of millions of people throughout the world.

SEVEN MAIN COMMITTEES

After the election of its President and Vice-Presidents, and after the adoption of its agenda, the General Assembly commences its session with a three-week period of general debate, providing Member States with the opportunity to air their views on major international issues.

With the close of the general debate, the Assembly begins consideration of the substantive items on its agenda. Because of the great number of questions which it is called upon to consider (149 separate agenda items at the 46th session, for example), the Assembly distributes most substantive questions among its seven Main Committees, which discuss them, seeking where possible to harmonize the various approaches of States, and then present draft resolutions for consideration to a plenary meeting of the Assembly.

The First Committee is concerned with disarmament and related international security questions, the Second with economic questions, the Third with social and humanitarian issues, the Fourth with decolonization, the Fifth with the administration and budget of the United Nations and the Sixth with international legal matters. A Special Political Committee deals with a variety of political subjects not dealt with by the First Committee.

On a number of agenda items, however, such as apartheid, the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East, the Assembly acts directly in its plenary meetings.

There is also a General Committee, composed of the President and 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly and the Chairpersons of the seven Main Committees, which makes recommendations to the Assembly about the adoption of the agenda, the allocation of items and the organization of work, and a Credentials Committee, appointed by the President at each session. The latter Committee reports to the Assembly on the credentials of representatives.

THE SEARCH FOR CONSENSUS

Each Member State in the Assembly has one vote. Votes taken on designated important issues, such as recommendations on peace and security and the election of Security Council members, require a two-thirds majority of Member States, but other questions are decided by simple majority.

In recent years a special effort has been made to achieve consensus on issues, rather than requiring a formal vote, thus strengthening support for the Assembly's decisions. The President consults delegations to see whether they are willing to agree to the adoption of a resolution without a vote. If they are, he can formally propose that the resolution be so adopted.

REGIONAL GROUPS

Over the years various informal regional groupings have evolved in the General Assembly as vehicles for consultation and to facilitate procedural work. The groups are the African States, the Asian States,

the Eastern European States, the Latin American and Caribbean States, and the Western European and other States. For election purposes, the United States is considered a part of the Western European and other States. Turkey, which for election purposes is in the Western European Group, is also a member of the Asian Group. The post of President of the General Assembly rotates among the regional groups (during the forty-seventh session, the President will be from the Group of Eastern European States).

SPECIAL SESSIONS AND EMERGENCY SPECIAL SESSIONS

In addition to its regular sessions, the Assembly may meet in special and emergency sessions.

At turning points over the years, the Assembly has convened 18 special sessions on issues which demanded particular attention, including problems of Palestine, United Nations finances, Namibia, disarmament, international economic cooperation, apartheid and drugs.

Nine emergency special sessions have addressed situations in which the Security Council found itself deadlocked, namely the Middle East (1958 and 1967), Hungary (1956), Suez (1956), the Congo (1960), Afghanistan (1980), Palestine (1980), Namibia (1981) and the occupied Arab territories (1982).

CARRYING ON THE WORK OF THE ASSEMBLY

The work of the United Nations derives largely from the decisions of the General Assembly and is carried out:

- by committees and other bodies established by the Assembly to study and report on specific issues, such as disarmament, outer space, peace-keeping, economic development, human rights and apartheid
- in international conferences called for by the Assembly, and
- by the Secretariat of the United Nations—the Secretary-General and his staff of international civil servants.

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UNITED NATIONS

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

TO CONVENE ON 15 SEPTEMBER 1992

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE FORTY-SEVENTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Saudi Arabia
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation
3. Credentials of representatives to the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly:
   (*a*) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee
   (*b*) Report of the Credentials Committee
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations
8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee
9. General debate
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization
11. Report of the Security Council
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council
13. Report of the International Court of Justice
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency
15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:
   (*a*) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council
   (*b*) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council
16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections:
   (*a*) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council
   (*b*) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination
   (*c*) Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme
17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:
   (*a*) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
   (*b*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions
   (*c*) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors
   (*d*) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee
   (*e*) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal
   (*f*) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission
   (*g*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences
   (*h*) Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit

18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations
20. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee
21. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States
22. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti
23. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte
24. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System
25. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference
26. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic
27. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity
28. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security
29. Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States
30. Question of Palestine
31. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly
32. Law of the sea
33. Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa
34. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa
35. The situation in the Middle East
36. The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development
37. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations
38. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
39. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba
40. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council
41. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986
42. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security
43. Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development
44. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations
45. Question of Cyprus
46. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait
47. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields
48. Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1995
49. Reduction of military budgets
50. Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security
51. Science and technology for disarmament
52. Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification
53. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water
54. Comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty

55. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East
56. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia
57. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons
58. Prevention of an arms race in outer space
59. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa
60. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons
61. General and complete disarmament:
    (*a*) Notification of nuclear tests
    (*b*) Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof
    (*c*) Conventional disarmament
    (*d*) Nuclear disarmament
    (*e*) Defensive security concepts and policies
    (*f*) Relationship between disarmament and development
    (*g*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes
    (*h*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons
    (*i*) International arms transfers
    (*j*) Regional disarmament
    (*k*) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes
    (*l*) Transparency in armaments
    (*m*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale
    (*n*) Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: 1995 Conference and its Preparatory Committee
62. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:
    (*a*) World Disarmament Campaign
    (*b*) Regional confidence-building measures
    (*c*) Nuclear-arms freeze
    (*d*) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons
    (*e*) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme
    (*f*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
63. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:
    (*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission
    (*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament
    (*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements
    (*d*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters
    (*e*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
    (*f*) Disarmament Week
    (*g*) Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures

(*h*) Comprehensive programme of disarmament

(*i*) Transfer of high technology with military applications

64. Israeli nuclear armament

65. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

66. Question of Antarctica

67. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

68. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

69. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

70. Science and peace

71. Effects of atomic radiation

72. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

73. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

74. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

75. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects

76. Questions relating to information

77. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

78. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations

79. Development and international economic cooperation:

(*a*) Trade and development

(*b*) Food and agricultural development

(*c*) New and renewable sources of energy

(*d*) Development of the energy resources of developing countries

(*e*) International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

80. Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

81. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

82. International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries

83. External debt crisis and development

84. Operational activities for development:

(*a*) Operational activities of the United Nations system

(*b*) United Nations Development Programme

(*c*) United Nations Population Fund

(*d*) United Nations Children's Fund

(*e*) World Food Programme

85. International cooperation for economic growth and development:

(*a*) Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of the Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries

(*b*) Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade

86. Industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries

87. International conference on the financing of development

88. Special economic and disaster relief assistance:
    (*a*) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator
    (*b*) Special programmes of economic assistance
89. International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola
90. Training and research:
    (*a*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research
    (*b*) United Nations University
91. Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster
92. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination
93. Right of peoples to self-determination
94. Social development:
    (*a*) Questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family
    (*b*) Crime prevention and criminal justice
95. Advancement of women
96. Narcotic drugs
97. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions:
    (*a*) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
    (*b*) Questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons
    (*c*) Humanitarian questions
98. Human rights questions:
    (*a*) Implementation of human rights instruments
    (*b*) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms
    (*c*) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives
99. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations
100. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa
101. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations
102. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories
103. Question of East Timor
104. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:
    (*a*) United Nations
    (*b*) United Nations Development Programme
    (*c*) United Nations Children's Fund
    (*d*) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
    (*e*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research

(*f*) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(*g*) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme

(*h*) United Nations Population Fund

(*i*) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation

105. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

106. Programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993

107. Programme planning

108. Current financial crisis of the United Nations

109. Financial emergency of the United Nations

110. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

111. Joint Inspection Unit

112. Pattern of conferences

113. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

114. Personnel questions:

(*a*) Composition of the Secretariat

(*b*) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations

(*c*) Other personnel questions

115. United Nations common system

116. United Nations pension system

117. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East:

(*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

(*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

118. Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group

119. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission

120. Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group

121. Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America

122. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991):

(*a*) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

(*b*) Other activities

123. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

124. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador

125. Financing of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia

126. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations

127. Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States

128. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts

129. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

130. United Nations Decade of International Law

131. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-fourth session

132. Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property

133. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-fifth session

134. Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto

135. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

136. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

137. Additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations

138. Protection of the environment in times of armed conflict

139. Financing of the United Nations Protection Force

140. Observer status for the International Organization for Migration in the General Assembly

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